THE EFC FORMULA, 2005-2006

What is the EFC?

The Expected Family Contribution (EFC) is the amount a family can be expected to contribute toward a student's college costs. Financial aid administrators determine an applicant's need for federal student aid from the U.S. Department of Education (the Department) and other non-federal sources of assistance by subtracting the EFC from the student's cost of attendance (COA). The EFC formula is used to determine the EFC and ultimately determine the need for aid from the following types of federal student financial assistance: Federal Pell Grants, subsidized Stafford Loans (though the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan [DL] Program or through the Federal Family Education Loan Program [FFEL]), and assistance from the "campus-based" programs—Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOG), Federal Perkins Loans, and Federal Work-Study (FWS). The methodology for determining the EFC is found in Part F of Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (HEA). Updated tables used in the computation of the EFC for the 2005-2006 award year were published in the *Federal Register* on June 17, 2004.

Financial aid administrators use the information from the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA), including the EFC, to develop a financial aid package. This package specifies the types and amounts of assistance, including non-federal aid, that a student will receive to cover his or her education-related expenses up to COA. However, because funds are limited, the amount awarded to a student may fall short of the amount of aid for which the student is eligible.

What is the source of data used in EFC calculations?

All data used to calculate a student's EFC come from the information the student provides on the FAFSA. A student may submit a FAFSA (1) through the Internet by using FAFSA on the Web, (2) by filing an application electronically through a school, or (3) by mailing a paper FAFSA to the Central Processing System (CPS). Students who applied for federal student aid in the previous award year may be eligible to reapply by filing a Renewal FAFSA over the Internet or by submitting a paper renewal application. Applying for federal aid is free. However, to be considered for non-federal aid (such as institutional aid), a student may have to fill out additional forms and pay a processing fee.

We encourage applicants to complete the appropriate electronic version of the FAFSA rather than a paper FAFSA because the electronic versions contain additional instructions and help features, have built-in edits that reduce applicant error, and allow the Department to send application results to students and schools more quickly.

Who processes the application, and how is a student notified of his or her EFC?

The CPS receives the student's application data, either electronically or on the paper application, and uses it to calculate an EFC. Once the FAFSA has been processed, the CPS will send the student an output document containing information about his or her application results. This document, which can be paper or electronic, is called a Student Aid Report (SAR). The SAR lists all the information from the student's application and indicates whether or not the application was complete and signed. If the application is complete and signed and there are no conflicting data, the SAR will also include the student's EFC. Students are instructed to carefully check the information on the SAR to ensure its accuracy. All schools listed on the student's FAFSA can receive application information and processing results in an electronic file called an Institutional Student Information Record (ISIR).

Students have several options for making corrections if necessary:

- Students can ask their schools to make electronic corrections for them.

- Students with PINs provided by the Department can make corrections using *FAFSA Corrections on the Web.*

- Students who receive a paper SAR in response to their applications can make corrections directly on the SAR and return it to the address provided.

Which EFC Formula Worksheet should be used?

There are three regular (full-data) formulas—(A) for the dependent student, (B) for the independent student **without** dependent(s) other than a spouse, and (C) for the independent student **with** dependent(s) other than a spouse. Also, there is a simplified version of each formula with fewer data elements. The Auto Zero EFC calculation is built into each worksheet. See page 5 for more information on which students qualify for an Auto Zero EFC.

Note: Do <u>not</u> complete the shaded areas in the simplified worksheets; asset information is not required in the simplified formulas.

What is the definition of an independent student?

Because the EFC formula for a dependent student uses parental data, while the two formulas for independent students do not, the first step in calculating a student's EFC is to determine his or her dependency status. For the 2005-2006 award year, a student is automatically determined to be an independent applicant for federal student aid if he or she meets one or more of the following criteria:

- was born before January 1, 1982;

- is a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces (see the definition in the box below);

- is working on a master's or doctorate program during the school year 2005-2006;

- is married;

- is a ward/dependent of the court, or **was** a ward/dependent of the court until age 18; or

- has legal dependents other than a spouse (see the definition in the box below).

A financial aid administrator can make a determination of independence with documentation by reason of unusual circumstances, even if the student initially filed as a dependent student.

TERMS USED IN THE DEFINITION OF AN INDEPENDENT STUDENT

VETERAN. A student who (1) has engaged in active service in the U.S. Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, or Coast Guard), or has been a member of the National Guard or Reserves who was called to active duty for purposes other than training, or was a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, or attended a U.S. military academy preparatory school, and (2) was released under a condition other than dishonorable. A veteran is also a student who does not meet this definition now but will by June 30, 2006.

LEGAL DEPENDENT. Any child of the student who receives more than half support from the student (the child does not have to live with the student), including a biological or adopted child or a child to whom the student is legal guardian. Also, any person, other than a spouse, who lives with the student and receives more than half of his or her support from the student now and will continue to receive more than half support from the student through June 30, 2006.

Which students qualify for the simplified EFC formulas?

The following criteria determine which students may have their EFCs calculated by a simplified formula. Assets are not considered in the simplified EFC formulas.

For the 2005-2006 award year, a **dependent** student qualifies for the simplified EFC formula if **all** of the following are true:

    (1)   the student's **parents** filed or are eligible to file a 2004 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ (they are not required to file a 2004 Form 1040)[1], or the parents are not required to file any income tax return; **and**

    (2)   the **student** filed or is eligible to file a 2004 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ (he or she is not required to file a 2004 Form 1040)[2], or he or she is not required to file any income tax return; **and**

    (3)   the 2004 income of the student's **parents** from one of the two sources below is $49,999 or less:

- for tax filers, the parents' adjusted gross income from 2004 Form 1040A or 1040EZ[3] is $49,999 or less, **or**

- for non-tax filers, the income shown on the 2004 W-2 forms of both parents (plus any other earnings from work not included on the W-2s) is $49,999 or less.

For the 2005-2006 award year, an **independent** student qualifies for the simplified EFC formula if **both** of the following are true:

    (1)   the student (and the student's spouse, if any) filed or is eligible to file a 2004 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ (he or she is not required to file a 2004 Form 1040)[4], or he or she is not required to file any income tax return; **and**

    (2)   the student's (and spouse's) 2004 income from one of the two sources below is $49,999 or less:

- for tax filers, the student's (and spouse's) adjusted gross income from 2004 Form 1040A or 1040EZ[5] is $49,999 or less, **or**

- for non-tax filers, the income shown on the student's (and spouse's) 2004 W-2 forms (plus any other earnings from work not included on the W-2s) is $49,999 or less.

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[1] One of the following 2004 income tax forms may be filed as an alternative to filing a Form 1040A or 1040EZ: the income tax return required by the tax code of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, or Palau.

[2] See note 1 above.

[3] See note 1 above.

[4] See note 1 above.

[5] See note 1 above.

Which students automatically qualify for a zero EFC?

Certain students are automatically eligible for a zero EFC. For the 2005-2006 award year, a **dependent student** automatically qualifies for a zero EFC if **all** of the following are true:

(1) the student's **parents** filed or are eligible to file a 2004 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ (they are not required to file a 2004 Form 1040)[6], or the parents are not required to file any income tax return; **and**

(2) the **student** filed or is eligible to file a 2004 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ (he or she is not required to file a 2004 Form 1040)[7], or he or she is not required to file any income tax return; **and**

(3) the 2004 income of the student's **parents** from one of the two sources below is $15,000 or less:

- for tax filers, the parents' adjusted gross income from 2004 Form 1040A or 1040EZ[8] is $15,000 or less[9], **or**

- for non-tax filers, the income shown on the 2004 W-2 forms of both parents (plus any other earnings from work not included on the W-2s) is $15,000 or less.

An **independent student with dependents other than a spouse** automatically qualifies for a zero EFC if **both** of the following are true:

(1) the student (and the student's spouse, if any) filed or is eligible to file a 2004 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ (he or she is not required to file a 2004 Form 1040)[10], or he or she is not required to file any income tax return; **and**

(2) the student's (and spouse's) 2004 income from one of the two sources below is $15,000 or less:

- for tax filers, the student's (and spouse's) adjusted gross income from 2004 Form 1040A or 1040EZ[11] is $15,000 or less[12], **or**

- for non-tax filers, the income shown on the student's (and spouse's) 2004 W-2 forms (plus any other earnings from work not included on the W-2s) is $15,000 or less.

Note that the automatic eligibility criteria for a zero EFC are not applicable to a single or married **independent student without dependents other than a spouse.**

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[6] See note 1 on page 4.

[7] See note 1 on page 4.

[8] See note 1 on page 4.

[9] This amount is based on the maximum amount of income, rounded to the nearest thousand, that may be earned in order to claim the Internal Revenue Service's "maximum federal earned income credit." The maximum amount of 2004 income that may be earned in order to claim the credit, when rounded to the nearest thousand, equals $15,000.

[10] See note 1 on page 4.

[11] See note 1 on page 4.

[12] See note 9 above.

Why might a calculation of an EFC using these worksheets differ from the EFC reported on a student's SAR?

When it appears that an applicant has reported inconsistent data, the CPS may make certain assumptions to resolve the inconsistency. These assumed values, which are reported on the student's SAR, are used to calculate the student's EFC. Therefore, in some cases, the EFC produced by these worksheets may differ from the EFC produced by the CPS if the assumed values are not used.

In addition, to help reconcile EFC Formula Worksheet calculations with those of the CPS, all calculations should be carried to three decimal places and then rounded to the nearest whole numbers— round upward for results of .500 to .999, round downward for results of .001 to .499. Rounding should be performed so that the intermediate value that is the result of each step does not have any decimal digits.

WORKSHEETS AND TABLES

Dependent Student

(use Tables A1 through A7 with EFC Formula Worksheet A)

Independent Student Without Dependents Other Than a Spouse

(use Tables B1 through B4 with EFC Formula Worksheet B)

Independent Student With Dependents Other Than a Spouse

(use Tables C1 through C6 with EFC Formula Worksheet C)

Note: Do <u>not</u> complete the shaded areas in the simplified worksheets; asset information is not required in the simplified formulas.

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2005-2006 EFC FORMULA ▪ A : DEPENDENT STUDENT

PARENTS' INCOME IN 2004

1. Parents' Adjusted Gross Income (FAFSA/SAR #73)
(If negative, enter zero.)

2. a. Father's/stepfather's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #76) _____

2. b. Mother's/stepmother's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #77) + _____

Total parents' income earned from work =

3. Parents' Taxable Income
(If tax filers, enter the amount from line 1 above.
If non-tax filers, enter the amount from line 2.)*

4. Untaxed income and benefits:

• Total from FAFSA Worksheet A (FAFSA/SAR #78) _____

• Total from FAFSA Worksheet B (FAFSA/SAR #79) + _____

Total untaxed income and benefits =

5. Taxable and untaxed income (sum of line 3 and line 4)

6. Total from FAFSA Worksheet C (FAFSA/SAR #80) -

7. TOTAL INCOME
(line 5 minus line 6) May be a negative number. =

ALLOWANCES AGAINST PARENTS' INCOME

8. 2004 U.S. income tax paid (FAFSA/SAR #74)
(tax filers only); if negative, enter zero.

9. State and other tax allowance
(Table A1. If negative, enter zero.) +

10. Father's Social Security tax allow. (Table A2) +

11. Mother's Social Security tax allow. (Table A2) +

12. Income protection allowance (Table A3) +

13. Employment expense allowance:

• Two working parents: 35% of the lesser of the earned incomes, or $3,000, whichever is less

• One-parent families: 35% of earned income, or $3,000, whichever is less

• Two-parent families, one working parent: enter zero +

14. TOTAL ALLOWANCES =

AVAILABLE INCOME

Total income (from line 7)

Total allowances (from line 14) -

15. AVAILABLE INCOME (AI)
May be a negative number. =

*STOP HERE if **both** of the following are true: line 3 is $15,000 or less, **plus** the student **and** parents are eligible to file a 2004 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ (they are not required to file a 2004 Form 1040), or they are not required to file any income tax return. If both circumstances are true, the Expected Family Contribution is automatically zero.

PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS

16. Cash, savings & checking (FAFSA/SAR #81)

17. Net worth of investments**
(FAFSA/SAR #82)
If negative, enter zero.

18. Net worth of business and/or investment farm
(FAFSA/SAR #83)
If negative, enter zero.

19. Adjusted net worth of business/farm
(Calculate using Table A4.) +

20. Net worth (sum of lines 16, 17, and 19) =

21. Education savings and asset protection allowance (Table A5) -

22. Discretionary net worth
(line 20 minus line 21) =

23. Asset conversion rate X .12

24. CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS
If negative, enter zero. =

PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION

Available Income (AI) (from line 15)

Contribution from assets (from line 24) +

25. Adjusted Available Income (AAI)
May be a negative number. =

26. Total parents' contribution from AAI
(Calculate using Table A6; if negative, enter zero.)

27. Number in college in 2005-2006
(Exclude parents) (FAFSA/SAR #66) ÷

28. PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION (standard contribution for 9-month enrollment)***
If negative, enter zero. =

**Do *not* include the family's home.

***To calculate the parents' contribution for other than 9-month enrollment, see page 11.

STUDENT'S INCOME IN 2004

29. Adjusted Gross Income (FAFSA/SAR #35) (If negative, enter zero.)	
30. Income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #38)	
31. Taxable Income (If tax filer, enter the amount from line 29. If non-tax filer, enter the amount from line 30.)	
32. Untaxed income and benefits: Total from FAFSA Worksheet A (FAFSA/SAR #40) _____ Total from FAFSA Worksheet B (FAFSA/SAR #41) +_____ Total untaxed income and benefits =	
33. Taxable and untaxed income (sum of line 31 and line 32)	
34. Total from FAFSA Worksheet C (FAFSA/SAR #42) -	
35. **TOTAL INCOME** (line 33 minus line 34) May be a negative number. =	

ALLOWANCES AGAINST STUDENT INCOME

36. 2004 U.S. income tax paid (FAFSA/SAR #36) (tax filers only); if negative, enter zero.		
37. State and other tax allowance (Table A7. If negative, enter zero.)	+	
38. Social Security tax allowance (Table A2)	+	
39. Income protection allowance	+	**2,440**
40. Allowance for parents' negative Adjusted Available Income (If line 25 is negative, enter line 25 as a positive number in line 40. If line 25 is zero or positive, enter zero in line 40.)	+	
41. **TOTAL ALLOWANCES**	=	

STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM INCOME

Total income (from line 35)		
Total allowances (from line 41)	-	
42. **Available income (AI)**	=	
43. **Assessment of AI**	X	**.50**
44. **STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM AI** = If negative, enter zero.		

STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS

45. Cash, savings & checking (FAFSA/SAR #43)		
46. Net worth of investments* (FAFSA/SAR #44) If negative, enter zero.		
47. Net worth of business and/or investment farm (FAFSA/SAR #45) If negative, enter zero.	+	
48. **Net worth** (sum of lines 45 through 47)	=	
49. Assessment rate	X	**.35**
50. STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS =		

EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION

PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION (from line 28)		
STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM AI (from line 44)	+	
STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS (from line 50)	+	
51. **EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION** (standard contribution for 9-month enrollment)** If negative, enter zero.	=	

*Do *not* include the student's home.

**To calculate the EFC for other than 9-month enrollment, see the next page.

Note: *Use this additional page to prorate the EFC only if the student will be enrolled for other than 9 months and only to determine the student's need for campus-based aid, a subsidized Federal Stafford Loan, or a subsidized Federal Direct Stafford/Ford Loan. Do not use this page to prorate the EFC for a Federal Pell Grant. The EFC for the Federal Pell Grant Program is the 9-month EFC used in conjunction with the cost of attendance to determine a Federal Pell Grant award from the Payment or Disbursement Schedule.*

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REGULAR
WORKSHEET
Page 3

A

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Calculation of Parents' Contribution for a Student Enrolled LESS Than 9 Months		
A1. Parents' contribution (standard contribution for 9-month enrollment, from line 28)		
A2. Divide by 9	÷	**9**
A3. Parents' contribution per month	=	
A4. Multiply by number of months of enrollment	**X**	
A5. Parents' contribution for LESS than 9-month enrollment	=	
Calculation of Parents' Contribution for a Student Enrolled MORE Than 9 Months		
B1. Parents' Adjusted Available Income (AAI) (from line 25—may be a negative number)		
B2. Difference between the income protection allowance for a family of four and a family of five, with one in college	+	**3,830**
B3. Alternate parents' AAI for more than 9-month enrollment (line B1 + line B2)	=	
B4. Total parents' contribution from alternate AAI (calculate using Table A6)		
B5. Number in college (FAFSA/SAR #66)	÷	
B6. Alternate parents' contribution for student (line B4 divided by line B5)	=	
B7. Standard parents' contribution for the student for 9-month enrollment (from line 28)	-	
B8. Difference (line B6 minus line B7)	=	
B9. Divide line B8 by 12 months	÷	**12**
B10. Parents' contribution per month	=	
B11. Number of months student will be enrolled that exceed 9	**X**	
B12. Adjustment to parents' contribution for months that exceed 9 (multiply line B10 by line B11)	=	
B13. Standard parents' contribution for 9-month enrollment (from line 28)	+	
B14. Parents' contribution for MORE than 9-month enrollment	=	
Calculation of Student's Contribution from Available Income (AI) for a Student Enrolled LESS Than 9 Months*		
C1. Student's contribution from AI (standard contribution for 9-month enrollment, from line 44)		
C2. Divide by 9	÷	**9**
C3. Student's contribution from AI per month	=	
C4. Multiply by number of months of enrollment	**X**	
C5. Student's contribution from AI for LESS than 9-month enrollment	=	

*For students enrolled more than 9 months, the standard contribution from AI is used (the amount from line 44).

Use next page to calculate total EFC for enrollment periods other than 9 months

Calculation of Total Expected Family Contribution for Periods of Enrollment Other Than 9 Months

Parents' Contribution—use ONE appropriate amount from previous page: • Enter amount from line A5 for enrollment periods less than 9 months **OR** • Enter amount from line B14 for enrollment periods greater than 9 months	
Student's Contribution from Available Income—use ONE appropriate amount from previous page: • Enter amount from line C5 for enrollment periods less than 9 months **OR** + • Enter amount from line 44 for enrollment periods greater than 9 months	
Student's Contribution from Assets • Enter amount from line 50 +	
Expected Family Contribution for periods of enrollment other than 9 months =	

2005-2006 EFC FORMULA A : DEPENDENT STUDENT

PARENTS' INCOME IN 2004

1. Parents' Adjusted Gross Income (FAFSA/SAR #73) (If negative, enter zero.)

2. a. Father's/stepfather's income earned from work from work (FAFSA/SAR #76) _____

2. b. Mother's/stepmother's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #77) + _____

Total parents' income earned from work =

3. Parents' Taxable Income
(If tax filers, enter the amount from line 1 above. If non-tax filers, enter the amount from line 2.)*

4. Untaxed income and benefits:

• Total from FAFSA Worksheet A (FAFSA/SAR #78) _____

• Total from FAFSA Worksheet B (FAFSA/SAR #79) + _____

Total untaxed income and benefits =

5. Taxable and untaxed income (sum of line 3 and line 4)

6. Total from FAFSA Worksheet C (FAFSA/SAR #80) -

7. TOTAL INCOME
(line 5 minus line 6) May be a negative number. =

ALLOWANCES AGAINST PARENTS' INCOME

8. 2004 U.S. income tax paid (FAFSA/SAR #74) (tax filers only); if negative, enter zero.

9. State and other tax allowance (Table A1. If negative, enter zero.) +

10. Father's Social Security tax allow. (Table A2) +

11. Mother's Social Security tax allow. (Table A2) +

12. Income protection allowance (Table A3) +

13. Employment expense allowance:

• Two working parents: 35% of the lesser of the earned incomes, or $3,000, whichever is less

• One-parent families: 35% of earned income, or $3,000, whichever is less

• Two-parent families, one working parent: enter zero +

14. TOTAL ALLOWANCES =

AVAILABLE INCOME

Total income (from line 7)

Total allowances (from line 14) -

15. AVAILABLE INCOME (AI)
May be a negative number. =

*STOP HERE if **both** of the following are true: line 3 is $15,000 or less, **plus** the student **and** parents are eligible to file a 2004 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ (they are not required to file a 2004 Form 1040), or they are not required to file any income tax return. If both circumstances are true, the Expected Family Contribution is automatically zero.

PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS

16. Cash, savings & checking (FAFSA/SAR #81)

17. Net worth of investments** (FAFSA/SAR #82) If negative, enter zero.

18. Net worth of business and/or investment farm (FAFSA/SAR #83) If negative, enter zero.

19. Adjusted net worth of business/farm (Calculate using Table A4.) +

20. Net worth (sum of lines 16, 17, and 19) =

21. Education savings and asset protection allowance (Table A5) -

22. Discretionary net worth (line 20 minus line 21) =

23. Asset conversion rate X .12

24. CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS
If negative, enter zero. =

PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION

Available Income (AI) (from line 15)

Contribution from assets (from line 24) +

25. Adjusted Available Income (AAI)
May be a negative number. =

26. Total parents' contribution from AAI
(Calculate using Table A6; if negative, enter zero.)

27. Number in college in 2005-2006
(Exclude parents) (FAFSA/SAR #66) ÷

28. PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION (standard contribution for 9-month enrollment)***
If negative, enter zero. =

**Do *not* include the family's home.

***To calculate the parents' contribution for other than 9-month enrollment, see page 15.

*Note: Do **not** complete the shaded areas; asset information is not required in the simplified formula.*

STUDENT'S INCOME IN 2004		
29. Adjusted Gross Income (FAFSA/SAR #35) (If negative, enter zero.)		
30. Income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #38)		
31. Taxable Income (If tax filer, enter the amount from line 29. If non-tax filer, enter the amount from line 30.)		
32. Untaxed income and benefits:		
Total from FAFSA Worksheet A (FAFSA/SAR #40) _____		
Total from FAFSA Worksheet B (FAFSA/SAR #41) +_____		
Total untaxed income and benefits =		
33. Taxable and untaxed income (sum of line 31 and line 32)		
34. Total from FAFSA Worksheet C (FAFSA/SAR #42) -		
35. **TOTAL INCOME** (line 33 minus line 34) May be a negative number. =		

ALLOWANCES AGAINST STUDENT INCOME		
36. 2004 U.S. income tax paid (FAFSA/SAR #36) (tax filers only); if negative, enter zero.		
37. State and other tax allowance (Table A7. If negative, enter zero.) +		
38. Social Security tax allowance (Table A2) +		
39. Income protection allowance +	**2,440**	
40. Allowance for parents' negative Adjusted Available Income (If line 25 is negative, enter line 25 as a positive number in line 40. If line 25 is zero or positive, enter zero in line 40.) +		
41. **TOTAL ALLOWANCES** =		

STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM INCOME		
Total income (from line 35)		
Total allowances (from line 41) -		
42. **Available income (AI)** =		
43. **Assessment of AI** X	**.50**	
44. **STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM AI** = If negative, enter zero.		

STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS		
45. Cash, savings & checking (FAFSA/SAR #43) +		
46. Net worth of investments* (FAFSA/SAR #44) If negative, enter zero.		
47. Net worth of business and/or investment farm (FAFSA/SAR #45) If negative, enter zero. +		
48. **Net worth** (sum of lines 45 through 47) =		
49. Assessment rate X	.35	
50. **STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS** =		

EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION	
PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION (from line 28)	
STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM AI (from line 44) +	
STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS (from line 50) +	
51. **EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION** standard contribution for 9-month enrollment** (If negative, enter zero.) =	

*Do not include the student's home.

**To calculate the EFC for other than 9-month enrollment, see the next page.

*Note: Do **not** complete the shaded areas; asset information is not required in the simplified formula.*

Note: *Use this additional page to prorate the EFC only if the student will be enrolled for other than 9 months and only to determine the student's need for campus-based aid, a subsidized Federal Stafford Loan, or a subsidized Federal Direct Stafford/Ford Loan. Do not use this page to prorate the EFC for a Federal Pell Grant. The EFC for the Federal Pell Grant Program is the 9-month EFC used in conjunction with the cost of attendance to determine a Federal Pell Grant award from the Payment or Disbursement Schedule.*

SIMPLIFIED WORKSHEET
Page 3

A

Calculation of Parents' Contribution for a Student Enrolled LESS Than 9 Months		
A1. Parents' contribution (standard contribution for 9-month enrollment, from line 28)		
A2. Divide by 9	÷	**9**
A3. Parents' contribution per month	=	
A4. Multiply by number of months of enrollment	**X**	
A5. Parents' contribution for LESS than 9-month enrollment	=	

Calculation of Parents' Contribution for a Student Enrolled MORE Than 9 Months		
B1. Parents' Adjusted Available Income (AAI) (from line 25—may be a negative number)		
B2. Difference between the income protection allowance for a family of four and a family of five, with one in college	+	**3,830**
B3. Alternate parents' AAI for more than 9-month enrollment (line B1 + line B2)	=	
B4. Total parents' contribution from alternate AAI (calculate using Table A6)		
B5. Number in college (FAFSA/SAR #66)	÷	
B6. Alternate parents' contribution for student (line B4 divided by line B5)	=	
B7. Standard parents' contribution for the student for 9-month enrollment (from line 28)	-	
B8. Difference (line B6 minus line B7)	=	
B9. Divide line B8 by 12 months	÷	**12**
B10. Parents' contribution per month	=	
B11. Number of months student will be enrolled that exceed 9	**X**	
B12. Adjustment to parents' contribution for months that exceed 9 (multiply line B10 by line B11)	=	
B13. Standard parents' contribution for 9-month enrollment (from line 28)	+	
B14. Parents' contribution for MORE than 9-month enrollment	=	

Calculation of Student's Contribution from Available Income (AI) for a Student Enrolled LESS Than 9 Months*		
C1. Student's contribution from AI (standard contribution for 9-month enrollment, from line 44)		
C2. Divide by 9	÷	**9**
C3. Student's contribution from AI per month	=	
C4. Multiply by number of months of enrollment	**X**	
C5. Student's contribution from AI for LESS than 9-month enrollment	=	

*For students enrolled more than 9 months, the standard contribution from AI is used (the amount from line 44).
Use next page to calculate total EFC for enrollment periods other than 9 months

Calculation of Total Expected Family Contribution for Periods of Enrollment Other Than 9 Months	
Parents' Contribution—use ONE appropriate amount from previous page: • Enter amount from line A5 for enrollment periods less than 9 months **OR** • Enter amount from line B14 for enrollment periods greather than 9 months	
Student's Contribution from Available Income—use ONE appropriate amount from previous page: • Enter amount from line C5 for enrollment periods less than 9 months **OR** + • Enter amount from line 44 for enrollment periods greater than 9 months	
Expected Family Contribution for periods of enrollment other than 9 months =	

Table A1: State and Other Tax Allowance
for EFC Formula Worksheet A (parents only)

STATE	PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME		STATE	PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME	
	$0-14,999	$15,000 or more		$0-14,999	$15,000 or more
Alabama	3%	2%	Missouri	4%	3%
Alaska	2%	1%	Montana	5%	4%
American Samoa	3%	2%	Nebraska	5%	4%
Arizona	4%	3%	Nevada	2%	1%
Arkansas	3%	2%	New Hampshire	4%	3%
California	7%	6%	New Jersey	8%	7%
Canada and Canadian Provinces	3%	2%	New Mexico	4%	3%
Colorado	4%	3%	New York	8%	7%
Connecticut	7%	6%	North Carolina	6%	5%
Delaware	4%	3%	North Dakota	2%	1%
District of Columbia	7%	6%	Northern Mariana Islands	3%	2%
Federated States of Micronesia	3%	2%	Ohio	6%	5%
Florida	2%	1%	Oklahoma	4%	3%
Georgia	5%	4%	Oregon	7%	6%
Guam	3%	2%	Palau	3%	2%
Hawaii	4%	3%	Pennsylvania	5%	4%
Idaho	5%	4%	Puerto Rico	3%	2%
Illinois	5%	4%	Rhode Island	7%	6%
Indiana	4%	3%	South Carolina	5%	4%
Iowa	5%	4%	South Dakota	1%	0%
Kansas	5%	4%	Tennessee	1%	0%
Kentucky	5%	4%	Texas	2%	1%
Louisiana	2%	1%	Utah	5%	4%
Maine	6%	5%	Vermont	6%	5%
Marshall Islands	3%	2%	Virgin Islands	3%	2%
Maryland	7%	6%	Virginia	5%	4%
Massachusetts	6%	5%	Washington	2%	1%
Mexico	3%	2%	West Virginia	3%	2%
Michigan	5%	4%	Wisconsin	7%	6%
Minnesota	6%	5%	Wyoming	1%	0%
Mississippi	3%	2%	Blank or Invalid State	3%	2%
			OTHER	3%	2%

Multiply Parents' Total Income (EFC Formula Worksheet A, line 7) by the appropriate rate from the table above to get the "State and Other Tax Allowance" (EFC Formula Worksheet A, line 9). Use the parents' State of Legal Residence (FAFSA/SAR #67). If this item is blank or invalid, use the student's State of Legal Residence (FAFSA/SAR #18). If both items are blank or invalid, use the State in the Student's Mailing Address (FAFSA/SAR #6). If all three items are blank or invalid, use the rate for a blank or invalid state above.

Table A2: Social Security Tax

Calculate separately the Social Security tax of father, mother, and student.

Income Earned from Work*	Social Security Tax
$0 - $87,900	7.65% of income
$87,901 or greater	$6,724.35 + 1.45% of amount over $87,900

*Father's/stepfather's 2004 income earned from work is FAFSA/SAR #76.
Mother's/stepmother's 2004 income earned from work is FAFSA/SAR #77.
Student's 2004 income earned from work is FAFSA/SAR #38.
Social Security tax will never be less than zero.

Table A3: Income Protection Allowance

Number in parents' household, including student (FAFSA/SAR #65)	Number of college students in household (FAFSA/SAR #66)				
	1	2	3	4	5
2	$13,870	$11,490	———	———	———
3	17,270	14,910	$12,530	———	———
4	21,330	18,950	16,590	$14,220	———
5	25,160	22,790	20,430	18,060	$15,700
6	29,430	27,060	24,700	22,330	19,970

Note: For each additional family member, add $3,320.
For each additional college student (except parents), subtract $2,360.

Table A4: Business/Farm Net Worth Adjustment
for EFC Formula Worksheet A (parents only)

If the net worth of a business or farm is—	Then the adjusted net worth is—			
Less than $1	$0			
$1 to $100,000	40% of net worth of business/farm			
$100,001 to $295,000	$ 40,000	+	50%	of net worth over $100,000
$295,001 to $495,000	$137,500	+	60%	of net worth over $295,000
$495,001 or more	$257,500	+	100%	of net worth over $495,000

Table A5: Education Savings and Asset Protection Allowance

for EFC Formula Worksheet A (parents only)

Age of older parent as of 12/31/2005*	Allowance if there are two parents	Allowance if there is only one parent	Age of older parent as of 12/31/2005*	Allowance if there are two parents	Allowance if there is only one parent
25 or less.. .	0	0	45	37,700	14,800
26	2,200	900	46	38,600	15,200
27	4,400	1,800	47	39,600	15,500
28	6,700	2,700	48	40,500	15,900
29	8,900	3,500	49	41,500	16,200
30	11,100	4,400	50	42,800	16,600
31	13,300	5,300	51	43,900	17,000
32	15,500	6,200	52	44,900	17,400
33	17,800	7,100	53	46,300	17,800
34	20,000	8,000	54	47,400	18,300
35	22,200	8,900	55	48,900	18,700
36	24,400	9,800	56	50,000	19,100
37	26,600	10,600	57	51,500	19,700
38	28,900	11,500	58	53,100	20,100
39	31,100	12,400	59	54,600	20,700
40	33,300	13,300	60	56,200	21,200
41	34,100	13,600	61	57,800	21,800
42	35,000	13,900	62	59,500	22,400
43	35,900	14,200	63	61,500	23,000
44	36,700	14,500	64	63,300	23,700
			65 or over ..	65,400	24,300

*Determine the age of the older parent listed in FAFSA/SAR #60 and #64 as of 12/31/05.
 If no parent date of birth is provided, use age 45.

Table A6: Parents' Contribution from AAI

If parents' AAI is—	The parents' contribution from AAI is—
Less than -$3,409	-$750
-$3,409 to $12,400	22% of AAI
$12,401 to $15,600	$2,728 + 25% of AAI over $12,400
$15,601 to $18,700	$3,528 + 29% of AAI over $15,600
$18,701 to $21,900	$4,427 + 34% of AAI over $18,700
$21,901 to $25,000	$5,515 + 40% of AAI over $21,900
$25,001 or more	$6,755 + 47% of AAI over $25,000

Table A7: State and Other Tax Allowance
for EFC Formula Worksheet A (student only)

Alabama 2%	Missouri 3%
Alaska 0%	Montana 3%
American Samoa 2%	Nebraska 3%
Arizona 2%	Nevada 1%
Arkansas 3%	New Hampshire 1%
California 5%	New Jersey 4%
Canada and Canadian	New Mexico 3%
Provinces 2%	New York 5%
Colorado 3%	North Carolina 4%
Connecticut 4%	North Dakota 1%
Delaware 3%	Northern Mariana Islands 2%
District of Columbia 6%	Ohio 4%
Federated States	Oklahoma 3%
of Micronesia 2%	Oregon 5%
Florida 0%	Palau 2%
Georgia 3%	Pennsylvania 3%
Guam 2%	Puerto Rico 2%
Hawaii 4%	Rhode Island 4%
Idaho 3%	South Carolina 3%
Illinois 2%	South Dakota 0%
Indiana 3%	Tennessee 0%
Iowa 3%	Texas 0%
Kansas 3%	Utah 4%
Kentucky 4%	Vermont 3%
Louisiana 2%	Virgin Islands 2%
Maine 4%	Virginia 3%
Marshall Islands 2%	Washington 0%
Maryland 5%	West Virginia 2%
Massachusetts 4%	Wisconsin 4%
Mexico 2%	Wyoming 0%
Michigan 3%	Blank or Invalid State 2%
Minnesota 4%	OTHER 2%
Mississippi 2%	

Multiply the student's total income (EFC Formula Worksheet A, line 35) by the appropriate rate from the table above to get the "state and other tax allowance" (EFC Formula Worksheet A, line 37). Use the student's *state of legal residence* (FAFSA/SAR #18). If this item is blank or invalid, use the *state* in the student's mailing address (FAFSA/SAR #6). If both items are blank or invalid, use the parents' *state of legal residence* (FAFSA/SAR #67). If all three items are blank or invalid, use the rate for a blank or invalid state above.

2005-2006 EFC FORMULA **B**: INDEPENDENT STUDENT
Without Dependent(s) Other Than a Spouse

STUDENT/SPOUSE INCOME IN 2004

1. Student's and spouse's Adjusted Gross Income (FAFSA/SAR #35) (If negative, enter zero.)

2. a. Student's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR#38) _____

2. b. Spouse's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR#39) + _____

   Total student/spouse income earned from work =

3. Student/spouse Taxable Income
(If tax filers, enter the amount from line 1 above.
If non-tax filers, enter the amount from line 2.)

4. Untaxed income and benefits:

• Total from FAFSA Worksheet A (FAFSA/SAR#40) _____

• Total from FAFSA Worksheet B (FAFSA/SAR#41) + _____

   Total untaxed income and benefits =

5. Taxable and untaxed income (sum of line 3 and line 4)

6. Total from FAFSA Worksheet C (FAFSA/SAR #42) -

7. TOTAL INCOME
(line 5 minus line 6) May be a negative number. =

ALLOWANCES AGAINST STUDENT/SPOUSE INCOME

8. 2004 U.S. income tax paid (FAFSA/SAR #36) (tax filers only); if negative, enter zero.

9. State and other tax allowance (Table B1. If negative, enter zero.) +

10. Student's Social Security tax (Table B2) +

11. Spouse's Social Security tax (Table B2) +

12. Income protection allowance:

• $5,560 for unmarried or separated student;

• $5,560 for married student if spouse is enrolled at least 1/2 time;

• $8,890 for married student if spouse is not enrolled at least 1/2 time. +

13. Employment expense allowance:

• If student is not married or is separated, the allowance is zero.

• If student is married but only one person is working (the student or spouse), the allowance is zero.

• If student is married and both student and spouse are working, the allowance is 35% of the lesser of the earned incomes, or $3,000, whichever is less. +

14. TOTAL ALLOWANCES =

CONTRIBUTION FROM AVAILABLE INCOME

Total income (from line 7)

Total allowances (from line 14) -

15. AVAILABLE INCOME (AI) =

16. Assessment rate **X** .50

17. CONTRIBUTION FROM AI =
May be a negative number.

STUDENT'S/SPOUSE'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS

18. Cash, savings & checking (FAFSA/SAR #43)

19. Net worth of investments* (FAFSA/SAR #44) If negative, enter zero.

20. Net worth of business and/or investment farm (FAFSA/SAR #45) If negative, enter zero.

21. Adjusted net worth of business/farm (Calculate using Table B3.) +

22. Net worth (sum of lines 18, 19, and 21) =

23. Asset protection allowance (Table B4) -

24. Discretionary net worth (line 22 minus line 23) =

25. Asset conversion rate **X** .35

26. CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS
If negative, enter zero.

EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION

Contribution from AI (from line 17)
May be a negative number.

Contribution from assets (from line 26) +

27. Contribution from AI and assets =

28. Number in college in 2005-2006 (FAFSA/SAR #85) ÷

29. EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION for
9-month enrollment (If negative, enter zero.)** =

*Do *not* include the student's home.

**To calculate the EFC for less than 9-month enrollment, see the next page. If the student is enrolled for more than 9 months, use the 9-month EFC (line 29 above).

Note: *Use this additional page to prorate the EFC only if the student will be enrolled for less than 9 months and only to determine the student's need for campus-based aid, a subsidized Federal Stafford Loan, or a subsidized Federal Direct Stafford/Ford Loan. Do not use this page to prorate the EFC for a Federal Pell Grant. The EFC for the Federal Pell Grant Program is the 9-month EFC used in conjunction with the cost of attendance to determine a Federal Pell Grant award from the Payment or Disbursement Schedule.*

REGULAR WORKSHEET Page 2		**B**

Calculation of Expected Family Contribution for a Student Enrolled for Less Than 9 Months		
Expected Family Contribution (standard contribution for 9-month enrollment, from line 29)		
Divide by 9	÷	**9**
Expected Family Contribution per month	=	
Multiply by number of months of enrollment	**X**	
Expected Family Contribution for less than 9-month enrollment*	=	

*Substitute the student's EFC for less than 9-month enrollment in place of the EFC for the standard 9-month enrollment (EFC Formula Worksheet B, line 29).

2005-2006 EFC FORMULA **B** : INDEPENDENT STUDENT
Without Dependent(s) Other Than a Spouse

STUDENT/SPOUSE INCOME IN 2004

1. Student's and spouse's Adjusted Gross Income (FAFSA/SAR #35) (If negative, enter zero.)

2. a. Student's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR#38) _____

2. b. Spouse's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR#39) + _____

   Total student/spouse income earned from work =

3. Student/spouse Taxable Income
(If tax filers, enter the amount from line 1 above.
If non-tax filers, enter the amount from line 2.)

4. Untaxed income and benefits:

   • Total from FAFSA Worksheet A (FAFSA/SAR#40) _____

   • Total from FAFSA Worksheet B (FAFSA/SAR#41) + _____

   Total untaxed income and benefits =

5. Taxable and untaxed income (sum of line 3 and line 4)

6. Total from FAFSA Worksheet C (FAFSA/SAR #42) -

7. TOTAL INCOME
(line 5 minus line 6) May be a negative number. =

ALLOWANCES AGAINST STUDENT/SPOUSE INCOME

8. 2004 U.S. income tax paid (FAFSA/SAR #36) (tax filers only); if negative, enter zero.

9. State and other tax allowance (Table B1. If negative, enter zero.) +

10. Student's Social Security tax (Table B2) +

11. Spouse's Social Security tax (Table B2) +

12. Income protection allowance:

   • $5,560 for unmarried or separated student;

   • $5,560 for married student if spouse is enrolled at least 1/2 time;

   • $8,890 for married student if only the student is enrolled at least 1/2 time. +

13. Employment expense allowance:

   • If student is not married or is separated, the allowance is zero.

   • If student is married but only one person is working (the student or spouse), the allowance is zero.

   • If student is married and both student and spouse are working, the allowance is 35% of the lesser of the earned incomes, or $3,000, whichever is less. +

14. TOTAL ALLOWANCES =

CONTRIBUTION FROM AVAILABLE INCOME

Total income (from line 7)

Total allowances (from line 14) -

15. AVAILABLE INCOME (AI) =

16. Assessment rate **X** .50

17. CONTRIBUTION FROM AI =
May be a negative number.

STUDENT'S/SPOUSE'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS

18. Cash, savings & checking (FAFSA/SAR #43)

19. Net worth of investments* (FAFSA/SAR #44) If negative, enter zero.

20. Net worth of business and/or investment farm (FAFSA/SAR #45) If negative, enter zero.

21. Adjusted net worth of business/farm (Calculate using Table B3.) +

22. Net worth (sum of lines 18, 19, and 21) =

23. Asset protection allowance (Table B4) -

24. Discretionary net worth (line 22 minus line 23) =

25. Asset conversion rate **X** .35

26. CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS
If negative, enter zero.

EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION

Contribution from AI (from line 17)
May be a negative number.

Contribution from assets (from line 26) +

27. Contribution from AI and assets =

28. Number in college in 2005-2006 (FAFSA/SAR #85) ÷

29. EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION for
9-month enrollment (If negative, enter zero.)** =

*Do *not* include the student's home.

**To calculate the EFC for less than 9-month enrollment, see the next page. If the student is enrolled for more than 9 months, use the 9-month EFC (line 29 above).

Note: Do __not__ complete the shaded areas; asset information is not required in the simplified formula.

Note: *Use this additional page to prorate the EFC only if the student will be enrolled for less than 9 months and only to determine the student's need for campus-based aid, a subsidized Federal Stafford Loan, or a subsidized Federal Direct Stafford/Ford Loan. Do not use this page to prorate the EFC for a Federal Pell Grant. The EFC for the Federal Pell Grant Program is the 9-month EFC used in conjunction with the cost of attendance to determine a Federal Pell Grant award from the Payment or Disbursement Schedule.*

SIMPLIFIED WORKSHEET Page 2 **B**

Calculation of Expected Family Contribution for a Student Enrolled for Less Than 9 Months		
Expected Family Contribution (standard contribution for 9-month enrollment, from line 29)		
Divide by 9	÷	**9**
Expected Family Contribution per month	=	
Multiply by number of months of enrollment	**X**	
Expected Family Contribution for less than 9-month enrollment＊	=	

＊Substitute the student's EFC for less than 9-month enrollment in place of the EFC for the standard 9-month enrollment (EFC Formula Worksheet B, line 29).

Table B1: State and Other Tax Allowance

Alabama	2%	Missouri	3%
Alaska	0%	Montana	3%
American Samoa	2%	Nebraska	3%
Arizona	2%	Nevada	1%
Arkansas	3%	New Hampshire	1%
California	5%	New Jersey	4%
Canada and Canadian Provinces	2%	New Mexico	3%
Colorado	3%	New York	5%
Connecticut	4%	North Carolina	4%
Delaware	3%	North Dakota	1%
District of Columbia	6%	Northern Mariana Islands	2%
Federated States of Micronesia	2%	Ohio	4%
Florida	0%	Oklahoma	3%
Georgia	3%	Oregon	5%
Guam	2%	Palau	2%
Hawaii	4%	Pennsylvania	3%
Idaho	3%	Puerto Rico	2%
Illinois	2%	Rhode Island	4%
Indiana	3%	South Carolina	3%
Iowa	3%	South Dakota	0%
Kansas	3%	Tennessee	0%
Kentucky	4%	Texas	0%
Louisiana	2%	Utah	4%
Maine	4%	Vermont	3%
Marshall Islands	2%	Virgin Islands	2%
Maryland	5%	Virginia	3%
Massachusetts	4%	Washington	0%
Mexico	2%	West Virginia	2%
Michigan	3%	Wisconsin	4%
Minnesota	4%	Wyoming	0%
Mississippi	2%	Blank or Invalid State	2%
		OTHER	2%

Multiply the total income of student and spouse (EFC Formula Worksheet B, line 7) by the appropriate rate from the table above to get the "state and other tax allowance" (EFC Formula Worksheet B, line 9). Use the student's State of Legal Residence (FAFSA/SAR #18) reported on the FAFSA. If this item is blank or invalid, use the State in the Student's Mailing Address (FAFSA/SAR #6). If both items are blank or invalid, use rate for blank or invalid state above.

Table B2: Social Security Tax

Calculate separately the Social Security tax of student and spouse.

Income Earned from Work*	Social Security Tax
$0 - $87,900	7.65% of income
$87,901 or greater	$6,724.35 + 1.45% of amount over $87,900

*Student's 2004 income earned from work is FAFSA/SAR #38.
 Spouse's 2004 income earned from work is FAFSA/SAR #39.
 Social Security tax will never be less than zero.

Table B3: Business/Farm Net Worth Adjustment

If the net worth of a business or farm is—	Then the adjusted net worth is—			
Less than $1	$0			
$1 to $100,000	40% of net worth of business/farm			
$100,001 to $295,000	$ 40,000	+	50%	of net worth over $100,000
$295,001 to $495,000	$137,500	+	60%	of net worth over $295,000
$495,001 or more	$257,500	+	100%	of net worth over $495,000

Table B4
Asset Protection Allowance

Age of student as of 12/31/05*	Allowance for—	
	Married Student	Unmarried Student
25 or less... .	0	0
26	2,200	900
27	4,400	1,800
28	6,700	2,700
29	8,900	3,500
30	11,100	4,400
31	13,300	5,300
32	15,500	6,200
33	17,800	7,100
34	20,000	8,000
35	22,200	8,900
36	24,400	9,800
37	26,600	10,600
38	28,900	11,500
39	31,100	12,400
40	33,300	13,300
41	34,100	13,600
42	35,000	13,900
43	35,900	14,200
44	36,700	14,500
45	37,700	14,800
46	38,600	15,200
47	39,600	15,500
48	40,500	15,900
49	41,500	16,200
50	42,800	16,600
51	43,900	17,000
52	44,900	17,400
53	46,300	17,800
54	47,400	18,300
55	48,900	18,700
56	50,000	19,100
57	51,500	19,700
58	53,100	20,100
59	54,600	20,700
60	56,200	21,200
61	57,800	21,800
62	59,500	22,400
63	61,500	23,000
64	63,300	23,700
65 or over ..	65,400	24,300

*Determine student's age as of 12/31/05 from student's date of birth (FAFSA/SAR #9)

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2005-2006 EFC FORMULA C : INDEPENDENT STUDENT
With Dependent(s) Other Than a Spouse

STUDENT/SPOUSE INCOME IN 2004

1. Student's and spouse's Adjusted Gross Income (FAFSA/SAR #35) (If negative, enter zero.)

2. a. Student's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #38) _____

2. b. Spouse's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #39) + _____

Total student/spouse income earned from work =

3. Student/spouse Taxable Income
(If tax filers, enter the amount from line 1 above.
If non-tax filers, enter the amount from line 2.)*

4. Untaxed income and benefits:

• Total from FAFSA Worksheet A (FAFSA/SAR #40) _____

• Total from FAFSA Worksheet B (FAFSA/SAR #41) + _____

Total untaxed income and benefits =

5. Taxable and untaxed income (sum of line 3 and line 4)

6. Total from FAFSA Worksheet C (FAFSA/SAR #42) -

7. TOTAL INCOME
(line 5 minus line 6) May be a negative number. =

ALLOWANCES AGAINST STUDENT/SPOUSE INCOME

8. 2004 U.S. income tax paid (FAFSA/SAR #36) (tax filers only); if negative, enter zero.

9. State and other tax allowance (Table C1. If negative, enter zero.) +

10. Student's Social Security tax (Table C2) +

11. Spouse's Social Security tax (Table C2) +

12. Income protection allowance (Table C3) +

13. Employment expense allowance:

• Student and spouse both working: 35% of the lesser of the earned incomes, or $3,000, whichever is less

• One-parent families: 35% of earned income, or $3,000, whichever is less

• Student or spouse working (not both): zero +

14. TOTAL ALLOWANCES =

AVAILABLE INCOME

Total income (from line 7)

Total allowances (from line 14) -

15. AVAILABLE INCOME (AI)
May be a negative number. =

STUDENT'S/SPOUSE'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS

16. Cash, savings & checking (FAFSA/SAR #43)

17. Net worth of investments**
(FAFSA/SAR #44)
If negative, enter zero.

18. Net worth of business and/or investment farm
(FAFSA/SAR #45)
If negative, enter zero.

19. Adjusted net worth of business/farm
(Calculate using Table C4.) +

20. Net worth (sum of lines 16, 17, and 19) =

21. Asset protection allowance (Table C5) -

22. Discretionary net worth (line 20 minus line 21) =

23. Asset conversion rate X **.12**

24. CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS
If negative, enter zero.

EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION

Available Income (AI) (from line 15)

Contribution from assets (from line 24) +

25. Adjusted Available Income (AAI)
May be a negative number. =

26. Total contribution from AAI
(Calculate using Table C6; if negative, enter zero.)

27. Number in college in 2005-2006
(FAFSA/SAR #85) ÷

28. EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION
for 9-month enrollment (If negative, enter zero.)***

**Do *not* include the student's home.

***To calculate the EFC for less than 9-month enrollment, see the next page. If the student is enrolled for more than 9 months, use the 9-month EFC (line 28 above).

*STOP HERE if **both** of the following are true: line 3 is $15,000 or less, **and** the student and spouse are eligible to file a 2004 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ (they are not required to file a 2004 Form 1040), or they are not required to file any income tax return. Under these circumstances, the student's EFC is zero.

Note: *Use this additional page to prorate the EFC only if the student will be enrolled for less than 9 months and only to determine the student's need for campus-based aid, a subsidized Federal Stafford Loan, or a subsidized Federal Direct Stafford/Ford Loan. Do not use this page to prorate the EFC for a Federal Pell Grant. The EFC for the Federal Pell Grant Program is the 9-month EFC used in conjunction with the cost of attendance to determine a Federal Pell Grant award from the Payment or Disbursement Schedule.*

REGULAR
WORKSHEET
Page 2

C

Calculation of Expected Family Contribution for a Student Enrolled for Less Than 9 Months		
Expected Family Contribution (standard contribution for 9-month enrollment, from line 28)		
Divide by 9	÷	**9**
Expected Family Contribution per month	=	
Multiply by number of months of enrollment	**X**	
Expected Family Contribution for less than 9-month enrollment＊	=	

＊Substitute the student's EFC for less than 9-month enrollment in place of the EFC for the standard 9-month enrollment (EFC Formula Worksheet C, line 28).

2005-2006 EFC FORMULA **C** : INDEPENDENT STUDENT
With Dependent(s) Other Than a Spouse

STUDENT/SPOUSE INCOME IN 2004

1.	Student's and spouse's Adjusted Gross Income (FAFSA/SAR #35) (If negative, enter zero.)	
2. a.	Student's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #38)	_____
2. b.	Spouse's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #39)	+ _____
	Total student/spouse income earned from work	=
3.	Student/spouse Taxable Income (If tax filers, enter the amount from line 1 above. If non-tax filers, enter the amount from line 2.)*	
4.	Untaxed income and benefits:	
	• Total from FAFSA Worksheet A (FAFSA/SAR #40)	_____
	• Total from FAFSA Worksheet B (FAFSA/SAR #41)	+ _____
	Total untaxed income and benefits	=
5.	Taxable and untaxed income (sum of line 3 and line 4)	
6.	Total from FAFSA Worksheet C (FAFSA/SAR #42)	-
7.	**TOTAL INCOME** (line 5 minus line 6) May be a negative number.	=

ALLOWANCES AGAINST STUDENT/SPOUSE INCOME

8.	2004 U.S. income tax paid (FAFSA/SAR #36) (tax filers only); if negative, enter zero.	
9.	State and other tax allowance (Table C1. If negative, enter zero.)	+
10.	Student's Social Security tax (Table C2)	+
11.	Spouse's Social Security tax (Table C2)	+
12.	Income protection allowance (Table C3)	+
13.	Employment expense allowance:	
	• Student and spouse both working: 35% of the lesser of the earned incomes, or $3,000, whichever is less	
	• One-parent families: 35% of earned income, or $3,000, whichever is less	
	• Student or spouse working (not both): zero	+
14.	**TOTAL ALLOWANCES**	=

AVAILABLE INCOME

Total income (from line 7)		
Total allowances (from line 14)	-	
15. **AVAILABLE INCOME (AI)** May be a negative number.	=	

*STOP HERE if **both** of the following are true: line 3 is $15,000 or less, **and** the student and spouse are eligible to file a 2004 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ (they are not required to file a 2004 Form 1040), or they are not required to file any income tax return. Under these circumstances, the student's EFC is zero.

STUDENT'S/SPOUSE'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS

16.	Cash, savings & checking (FAFSA/SAR #43)	
17.	Net worth of investments** (FAFSA/SAR #44) If negative, enter zero.	
18.	Net worth of business and/or investment farm (FAFSA/SAR #45) If negative, enter zero.	
19.	Adjusted net worth of business/farm (Calculate using Table C4.)	+
20.	**Net worth** (sum of lines 16, 17, and 19)	=
21.	Asset protection allowance (Table C5)	-
22.	Discretionary net worth (line 20 minus line 21)	=
23.	Asset conversion rate	X .12
24.	**CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS** If negative, enter zero.	

EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION

Available income (AI) (from line 15)		
Contribution from assets (from line 24)	+	
25.	**Adjusted available income (AAI)** May be a negative number.	=
26.	**Total contribution from AAI** (Calculate using Table C6; if negative, enter zero.)	
27.	**Number in college in 2005-2006** (FAFSA/SAR #85)	÷
28.	**EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION** for 9-month enrollment (If negative, enter zero.)***	

**Do *not* include the student's home.

***To calculate the EFC for less than 9-month enrollment, see the next page. If the student is enrolled for more than 9 months, use the 9-month EFC (line 28 above).

Note: Do __not__ complete the shaded areas; asset information is not required in the simplified formula.

Note: *Use this additional page to prorate the EFC only if the student will be enrolled for less than 9 months and only to determine the student's need for campus-based aid, a subsidized Federal Stafford Loan, or a subsidized Federal Direct Stafford/Ford Loan. Do not use this page to prorate the EFC for a Federal Pell Grant. The EFC for the Federal Pell Grant Program is the 9-month EFC used in conjunction with the cost of attendance to determine a Federal Pell Grant award from the Payment or Disbursement Schedule.*

SIMPLIFIED WORKSHEET Page 2		**C**

Calculation of Expected Family Contribution for a Student Enrolled for Less Than 9 Months		
Expected Family Contribution (standard contribution for 9-month enrollment, from line 28)		
Divide by 9	÷	**9**
Expected Family Contribution per month	=	
Multiply by number of months enrollment	**X**	
Expected Family Contribution for less than 9-month enrollment＊	=	

＊Substitute the student's EFC for less than 9-month enrollment in place of the EFC for the standard 9-month enrollment (EFC Formula Worksheet C, line 28).

Table C1: State and Other Tax Allowance

STATE	PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME		STATE	PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME	
	$0-14,999	$15,000 or more		$0-14,999	$15,000 or more
Alabama	3%	2%	Missouri	4%	3%
Alaska	2%	1%	Montana	5%	4%
American Samoa	3%	2%	Nebraska	5%	4%
Arizona	4%	3%	Nevada	2%	1%
Arkansas	3%	2%	New Hampshire	4%	3%
California	7%	6%	New Jersey	8%	7%
Canada and Canadian Provinces	3%	2%	New Mexico	4%	3%
Colorado	4%	3%	New York	8%	7%
Connecticut	7%	6%	North Carolina	6%	5%
Delaware	4%	3%	North Dakota	2%	1%
District of Columbia	7%	6%	Northern Mariana Islands	3%	2%
Federated States of Micronesia	3%	2%	Ohio	6%	5%
Florida	2%	1%	Oklahoma	4%	3%
Georgia	5%	4%	Oregon	7%	6%
Guam	3%	2%	Palau	3%	2%
Hawaii	4%	3%	Pennsylvania	5%	4%
Idaho	5%	4%	Puerto Rico	3%	2%
Illinois	5%	4%	Rhode Island	7%	6%
Indiana	4%	3%	South Carolina	5%	4%
Iowa	5%	4%	South Dakota	1%	0%
Kansas	5%	4%	Tennessee	1%	0%
Kentucky	5%	4%	Texas	2%	1%
Louisiana	2%	1%	Utah	5%	4%
Maine	6%	5%	Vermont	6%	5%
Marshall Islands	3%	2%	Virgin Islands	3%	2%
Maryland	7%	6%	Virginia	5%	4%
Massachusetts	6%	5%	Washington	2%	1%
Mexico	3%	2%	West Virginia	3%	2%
Michigan	5%	4%	Wisconsin	7%	6%
Minnesota	6%	5%	Wyoming	1%	0%
Mississippi	3%	2%	Blank or Invalid State	3%	2%
			OTHER	3%	2%

Multiply the total income of student and spouse (EFC Formula Worksheet C, line 7) by the appropriate rate from the table above to get the "state and other tax allowance" (EFC Formula Worksheet C, line 9). Use the student's State of Legal Residence (FAFSA/SAR #18) reported on the FAFSA. If this item is blank or invalid, use the State in the Student's Mailing Address (FAFSA/SAR #6). If both items are blank or invalid, use the rate for blank or invalid state above.

Table C2:   Social Security Tax

Calculate separately the Social Security tax of student and spouse.

Income Earned from Work*	Social Security Tax
$0 - $87,900	7.65% of income
$87,901 or greater	$6,724.35 + 1.45% of amount over $87,900

*Student's 2004 income earned from work is FAFSA/SAR #38.
 Spouse's 2004 income earned from work is FAFSA/SAR #39.
 Social Security tax will never be less than zero.

Table C3:   Income Protection Allowance

Number in student's household, including student (FAFSA/SAR #84)	Number of college students in household (FAFSA/SAR #85)				
	1	2	3	4	5
2	$13,870	$11,490	———	———	———
3	17,270	14,910	$12,530	———	———
4	21,330	18,950	16,590	$14,220	———
5	25,160	22,790	20,430	18,060	$15,700
6	29,430	27,060	24,700	22,330	19,970

Note: For each additional family member, add $3,320.
         For each additional college student, subtract $2,360.

Table C4:   Business/Farm Net Worth Adjustment

If the net worth of a business or farm is—	Then the adjusted net worth is—
Less than $1	$0
$1 to $100,000	40% of net worth of business/farm
$100,001 to $295,000	$ 40,000 + 50% of net worth over $100,000
$295,001 to $495,000	$137,500 + 60% of net worth over $295,000
$495,001 or more	$257,500 + 100% of net worth over $495,000

Table C5: Asset Protection Allowance

| Age of student as of 12/31/05* | Allowance for— | | Age of student as of 12/31/05* | Allowance for— | |
---	Married Student	Unmarried Student	---	Married Student	Unmarried Student
25 or less...	0	0	45	37,700	14,800
26	2,200	900	46	38,600	15,200
27	4,400	1,800	47	39,600	15,500
28	6,700	2,700	48	40,500	15,900
29	8,900	3,500	49	41,500	16,200
30	11,100	4,400	50	42,800	16,600
31	13,300	5,300	51	43,900	17,000
32	15,500	6,200	52	44,900	17,400
33	17,800	7,100	53	46,300	17,800
34	20,000	8,000	54	47,400	18,300
35	22,200	8,900	55	48,900	18,700
36	24,400	9,800	56	50,000	19,100
37	26,600	10,600	57	51,500	19,700
38	28,900	11,500	58	53,100	20,100
39	31,100	12,400	59	54,600	20,700
40	33,300	13,300	60	56,200	21,200
41	34,100	13,600	61	57,800	21,800
42	35,000	13,900	62	59,500	22,400
43	35,900	14,200	63	61,500	23,000
44	36,700	14,500	64	63,300	23,700
			65 or over ..	65,400	24,300

*Determine student's age as of 12/31/05 from student's date of birth (FAFSA/SAR #9)

Table C6: Contribution from AAI

If student's AAI is—			The student's contribution from AAI is—		
Less than -$3,409			-$750		
-$3,409	to	$12,400	22% of AAI		
$12,401	to	$15,600	$2,728 + 25% of AAI over		$12,400
$15,601	to	$18,700	$3,528 + 29% of AAI over		$15,600
$18,701	to	$21,900	$4,427 + 34% of AAI over		$18,700
$21,901	to	$25,000	$5,515 + 40% of AAI over		$21,900
$25,001	or more		$6,755 + 47% of AAI over		$25,000